## THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7398.

MORNING EDITION-FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1853.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

DAGUERREOTYPES

BROOKLIN, MARCH 17, 1855—MR. CLOVER—DMAR
Sir:—A few days since we learned, by accident, that
you are the chairman of the few remaining members of the
Dartmoor Prison, with which frightful history we became
acquainted from the perusal of your reminiscenses of that
place, published some years ago. The hard fate of those who
passed through those horrid seems will ever make Dartmoor
digusting to the civilized world. The object of our communication is to invite yourself and associates to sit for a large
group picture, for as Americans, we feel that at least some
little attention should be given to che aged patriots of our
country, especially those who drank to the very dregs the
theorem of the group a copy of the same, earnestly
hoping though a simple gift, it will prove a token to your
time-mered solves of the deep sympathy of two American
pasted or your past sunferings, and, also, when you have
pasted or your past sunferings, and, also, when you have
plang compations. With the highest respect, yours,
HARRISON & HILL, 285 Fullon street, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, MARCH 19, 1853.—GENTLEMEN:—WE have received your letter of the 17th inst., inviting nates sit in a group for a large Daguerrectype picture. For your very liberal offer to present to each member of our association who sit with a copy, you will please to accept our warmest thanks. This mark of kindness on your part is acknowledged by us with deep feelings of emotion, as it is an evidence that those who, in days of yore, braved "the battle and the breeze" in defence of their country, are not totally forgotten by their follow-citizens. Will you please to sait your own convenience in regard to the time you wish us to det. Very respectfully yours. Lewis P. Clover. Theat Hardenbroak, Theo. Thomas, Robert Concklin, B. Howard and others.

To Mesage Harrison & Hill.

FINE ARTS.

PINIG ARUTS.

PRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN ENGRAVINGS English plain, Roman, and twilled canvass.

Roberson's oil colors, in tubes.

Newman's water colors.

Carmine, Nos. 16, 20, 30, 35, 49.

Crimeno lakes, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 6.

Brushes for oil rad water color painting.

Drawing paper, white and thatod.

Mathematical boxes, Taqueres, curves.

And all other articles for drawing and painting.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

W. SCHAUS, 303 Broadway, up stairs.

PROFESSOR H. BRUNSWICK, WAX FIGURE MAKER and modeller, 46 Centre street, near Pearl street. and modeller, 46 Centre street, near Pearl street.

- Venused, hairdreasers', milliners', tailors', and all kinds of gures exceuted and repaired in the most artistic style. Also, likenesses cast and busts made from the living and the dead in wax, compedition and plaster. N. B.—Wax squeet for museums and exhibitions. Artificial noise, ears, &c., made to revemble nature, so that they cannot be detected on the wearer. Certificates and references of these wearing moses, &c., can be seen by those wishing the same organ made. Emblems and scenes for societies.

GILT MOULDINGS.—DEALERS COMING IN FROM
the country can find a selendid assortment of all kinds
of the best picture frame material to be found in New York,
and very cheap, at 138 William street,
JAS. L. BRADLEY, Agent.

MUSICAL.

A TALENTED LADY, ENGAGED IN A MUSICAL business now going on, with twenty-five young, accomplished indies, wishes to find a partner who could put in about a thousand dollars, to have the business improving for the coming season of the World's Fair. Address Musical Zady, Horsald effice.

for the coming season of the World's Fair. Address Musical Lady, Herseld office.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MUSIC—REMOVAL—THE undereigned would inform the musical public that he has recently purchased the entire stock of music, musical merchandise, plates and copyrights of Durchty & Cummings, of Brooklyn. These, in conacction with his own publications, will make one of the largest catalogues of music in this country. He has also made arrangements with the Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and all the principal music dealers in the Urited States, to be supplied with their publications as soon as issued. Being obliged to move in about thirty days, he will sell the entire stock of music strey large deductions from usual prices. This is a chance seldom offered, and teachers, dealers, and others will find it to their advantage to examine this stock previous to moving.

MUSICAL—NOTICE—A COMPETENT TEACHER OF

MUSICAL-NOTICE.-A COMPETENT TEACHER OF What the organ and planeforte can obtain a large establish ed class of pupils, and an organ to play in a briving country village. Salary, \$300. Apply at 78 Beeckman street.

MUSIC.—MADAME PETTIGREW RESPECTFULLY informs her pupils and the public in general, that she has removed to No. I Carroll place, Bloceker street, and is now prepared to resume her instructions on the pinne and singing, and may be applied to on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 16 till 1 A.M., and Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 3 till 6 P.M. Reference, Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 48 Broadway.

MRS. SEGUIN, PROFESSOR OF VOCAL MUSIC, Italian and English, sacrod and secular, has decided at devote a few hours each day for the instruction of young ladles in private, or those intended for the stage or concertoom. Mrs. Seguin will be happy to give all information concerning terms, plans, &c., at her residence, 39 White street, near Recodway.

DIANOFORTES AND MUSIC-SELLING OFF-REMO

TO BASS SINGERS.—A FIRST RATE BASS MAY hear of a desirable situation, by applying immediately to

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

\$600 CASH-PARTNER OR CLERK.—AN ACTIVE business man, having \$600, would wish to get an interest in seme respectable, established, ready money business that would yield a fair remuneration for his time and cervices. Address A. Z., Herald office, stating particulars, as none other will be attended to.

A PHYSICIAN, WHO HAS AN EXTENSIVE AC-quaintance in this and the Western States, is desirous of forming a partnership with some medigal gentleman, in the drug business, or otherwise. The advertiser has from \$1,000 to \$5,000 at his command. Apply at KELLOGG'S Real Estate office, 66 Chatham street.

A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED TO A PRACTICAL confectioner, to go into a business in the neighborhood of the Crystal Palace. One having a knowledge of keeping an ice creem saloon, and the requisite capital, may inquire at 566 Eighth avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third street.

A PARTNER IS WANTED IN AN EXCLUSIVELY cash business; an active man. It pays a large per cent, and no risk. Good security will be given that there shall be no loss. Call at the hotel. III East Twenty-fourth street, between Second and Third avenues.

A MAN OF BUSINESS HABITS, GOOD PRINCIPLES having good city references, whiles to invest \$-00 and his services in a safe respectable business. Liquor and patent rights not wanted. Address Hope, Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED.-ANY PERSON WHO HAS

PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, OF BUSINESS tact and shifty, with from two to three thousand delars in cash, can have an opportunity to associate himself with the advertiser, in a basiness, the profits of which, in all probability, will more than quadruple the investment the first year. Best of reference given and required. Address Clifford, Herald office, with real name, that an interview may be appointed by mall.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN, WITH \$390 OR \$400. AS partner in a segar, fruit, &c., store. Any party having the above amount, and willing to devote their time to the management of the place, (as the advertible is otherwise engaged,) can make a comfortable living. Address H. B., Herald office.

OANTON CRAPE SHAWLS.—FIFTY CASES OF Canton craps shawls, plain and embruidered, are now og alle by the subscriber, at prices much below the market vidue, be having purchased the entire importations of one of he largest ahipping houses in the city, previous to the previous advance.

GEO. BULPIN, 361 Broadway.

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.—A LARGE ASSORT-ment of new and very heartiful satin plaid poplins, barges, tissues, and flue chints colored delaines, purchased at auction last week. Also, piain and brocade silks, with a full supply of laces, embroderies, tinens, &c., at low prices, TIFFANY & CUTTING, 321 Broadway.

TIFFANY & CUTTING, 321 Broadway.

P. U. GWERINGER, MERCHANT TAILOR, NO. 697
Call the attention of the public to his spring stock, comprising all the nevelties of the scason, for gentiemen's wear.
Having made a change in his cutting department, he is now
proper'd to give his personal attention to the purchases and
general supervision of the business.

proper d to give his personal attention to general supervision of the business.

CHAWLS.—THE SUBSCRIBER INVITES ATTENTION to a superb collection of India and Pronch cashmero.

Canton, craps and other foreign shawls, chirdly of his own impertation, and comprising every novelty of the senson.

GEO. BULPIN, Mantilla and Shawl Emperium.

331 Broadway.

SPRING MANTILLAS.—THE IMPORTATIONS AND manufactures at the Paris Mantilla Emporium, 331 groadway, are new ready for impection, (wholesale and retail), and will be found to comprise the most varied and beautiful assertment of mantillas ever seen in the city. Herchants most liberally dealt with GEO. BULPIN, 351 Broadway.

CAST OFF CLOTHING AND FURNITURE WANTED

Persons destrous of converting their cast of articles
fate each, can obtain a fair price by sending for the school
lac, at his residence, or house the lost office.

E. S. DURBILDORF, No. 13 Elm street.

E. Ladies attended to by Eng. Durantidesc.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE

AND THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Debate on the Proposed Amendment to the State Constitution.

WHIG NOMINATIONS IN RHODE ISLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Conviction of Spring for the Double Murder in Philadelphia.

PROGRESS OF THE GARDNER TRIAL.

Railroad Accidents---- Destructive Floods.

&c., &c., &c.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Wasmington, March 24, 1853.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GOV. RAMSAY, MIC.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Walker's resolution, authorizing the committee on Indian Affairs to delegate one of their number to proceed, during the rece is of Congress, to take testimony in the matter new on reference to said committee, touching certain frauds alleged to have been committed by Alexander Ramsay and others, in the paying of money to certain bands

of such power to a single member of a committee during a receas. No precedent than this could be more danger-ous. The subject properly should be investigated by a special commission from the executive.

Mr. Seward, (free soil) of N. Y., asked what the charges

Mr. Walker, (dem.) of Wis, replied—In making pay

Mr. Walker, (dem.) of Wis, replied—In making payment to the Indians in paper money, through a third person, causing a loss to the Indians of fifteen per cent, and withholding—money from certain half breeds, Mr. Walker said the committee could proceed no further without the testimony of certain persons in Minnesots; and hence the object of the resolution. Thousands of dollars are in that territory, and it was therefore necessary, looking to the safety of the whites, to give some assurance that the matters of which the Indians complain should be considered and settled.

Mr. Brodhirad, (dem.) of Fa., said he had served with Mr. Ramsey in Congress, and knew him when he (Mr. Ramsey) was Clerk to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, of which State he was a native. It was due to say that Mr. Ramsey, during that time, maintained a good character for integrity. It was proper the charges should be investigated or dismissed.

Mr. Exwand remarked to integrity, It was proper the charges should be investigated or dismissed.

Mr. Exwand remarked the knew Mr. Ramsey well, and did not believe the charges against him true, and pressed a prompt investigation.

Mr. HUNTER replied to Mr. Walker, saying it was the

did not believe the charges against him true, and pressed a prompt investigation.

Mr. Hunger replied to Mr. Walker, saying it was the mode of investigation to which he objected. He thought it was a matter of executive inquiry and objected to a single member of the Indian Committee conducting the business in the recess.

There was further debate as to the power to delegate one member for the purpose indicated, and the necessity was pressed for a prompt inquiry into the matter.

The consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow, and the Senate went into executive session.

MOTION TO ADJOURN TILL MONDAT—INTERSTING DEMATE—SINATORS DISAPPEARING, ETC.

When the doors were opened, Mr. Peritr (dem.) of Ia., moved that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Mr. Housnon (dem.) of Texas, said the Senator should

moved that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Mr. Housnox (dem.) of Texas, said the Senator should not press the motion, as they could spend their time in acting on nominations and treaties.

Mr. Chase, (free soil) of Obio, said it was known they could not adjourn sine die until the President informed them he had no further communication to make, and he was willing to remain to-day end act upon the treaties pending.

was willing to remain to-day end act upon the treaties pending.

Mr. Hadder, (whig) of N. C., was willing to stay if any good was to be accomplished, but it was evident there was no quorum, and they had better adjourntill Monday.

Mr. Houston said he was disposed to stay here without taking a bite, until every particle of the business was alisposed of. On Monday, certsinly, there will not be a quorum here, and he did not care about receiving his sixteen dollars without rendering service for it. He had rather be on his way home a thousand times. He had rather be on his way home a thousand times. He had rather be on his way home a thousand times. He had rather be on his way home a thousand times. The had rather be on his way home a thousand times. The had rather be on his way home a thousand times. The had rather be on his way home a thousand times. The had rather be on his way home a thousand times. The was not a quorum, because gentlemen felt compelled to go to the other end of the avenue on business.

Mr. Chass was exceedingly anxious for an adjournment sine die, and would, if he could, dispose of all the executive business to day, but it was known the executive expected them to remain during the next week.

A Voice—How do you know that?

Mr. Chass—I have heard it so said by senstors who presume to know. At all events, it is not usual to adjourn until we have an intimation from the President that he is done with us.

Mr. HOCSTON—If gentlemen have so much business with

that he is done with us.

Mr. HOUSTON—If gentlemen have so much business with the departments, it would aid the administration in getting through its appointments, if we sit here day and night. If we adjourn, the departments will be so beset, that they will not do a single thing. (Laughter.) I want to remain here to save them from importunities. We shall be in a bad fix on Saturday, if the Senators are turned loose on Friday. (Renewed laughter.) However, he was willing, to morrow being Good Friday, to adjourn over.

Mr. MARON, (dem.) of Va.—The experience of yesterday and to day shows that unless we sitfrom day to day; the business of last session, on which we were engaged to day, will go over until the next session.

Mr. Etring, (dem.) of S. C.—I assure gentlemen, when the Fresident shall say he has no further business to communicate, the treaties will be allowed to sleep until next session.

ext session

Mr Banger-Unless the Senate shall adjourn over, I hall not be here to morrow, for one.

On taking the question to adjourn over to Saturday, to quorum voted—yeas 20, nays 7.

Mr. Prepr moved toadjourn till Monday. Yeas 17,

Mr. Houston—According to the rules, Senators cannot

Mr. HOUSTON—According to the rules, Senators cannot vote on both sides.

The Charman—it is not carried. There is no quorum. Mr. Toucky, (dem.) of Conn, appealed to Senators not to absent themselves. It is obvious they will have to remain here till the middle of next week.

Other motions were made to adjourn over, but no quorum voted.

Mr. Buggir moved that the Sergeant-at Arms of the

Mr. BRIGHT moved that the Sergeant at Arms of the Senale go in pursuit of absentees.

Mr. PETHI—I called for a division of the question.

The Charman—There is no quorum.

Mr. PETHI—There are some in the lobby.

The Charman directed the Sergeant at Arms to pro-

luce the absentees.

Mr. BUTLER—You cannot find them if you look till mid-

SEWARD appealed to Senators to withdraw their

night.

Mr. Seward appealed to Senators to withdraw their opposition to adjourning ever till Monday.

Mr. Bettlet—So far as she termination of the aession is concerned, it depends upon the President. Therefore, adjourning over makes no difference. I think it the duty of gentlemen to attend here, instead of going to the departments, and coming here at four o'clock, when I want my dinner. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wellest, (dem.) of Cal.—I have not been to the departments. A gentleman from California was married to-day, and I had to wait upon him. (Laughter.) It was a private business of honor, and had to be attended to. Whenever the Senator is so fortunate as to get into such a condition with a lad.—I mean marriage—as my friend, I know he would be generous enough to accept of an excuse such as I have tendered.

Mr. Butilse—I think the Senator is in a fairer prospect of getting into that condition than I am, and I therefore approve of his conduct. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wellest—I propose a compromise. I move we adjourn until Saturday.

Mr. Bugilse—I propose a compromise.

Mr. Hunner moved the Senate adjourn. It was useless to continue this contest.

Mr. Pattir again moved to adjourn till Monday.

Mr. Bugurr—I object to all compromises.
Mr. Hunder moved the Senate adjourn. It was useless to continue this context
Mr. Pentra again moved to adjourn till Monday.
Mr. Houstox—Instead of the number of Senators increasing, it is decreasing. Several more will shortly go away—one to my knowledge. (Laughter.) Why does the Senator move to adjourn over?
Mr. Pentre—The first good reason is, we shall serve no valuable purpose by staying here to morrow or next day. To morrow is Good Friday. But I never knew a good Friday—I always called it hangman's Friday. It is known to the Senator that Senators have an immense amount of business or errands, and two days are not too long to attend to them.
Mr. Houstox—A new suggestion occurs to me. I think

businers or errands, and two days are not too long to attend to them.

Mr. Houron—A new suggestion occurs to me. I think it would be well enough if we were all turned loose, that we may have a fair shake at the departments. (Laughter) The fellows up there, unless we do get the underheles in the wrasile. (Kenewed merriment.)

The Senate again found itself wishout a quorum, in voting to sajourn till Monday.

Mr. HUNTHE—We have no means of compelling an attendance of members. The whole effect of the contest, therefore will be vain. I move the Senate adjourn.

Mr. Bancks—Take the yeas and mays, and I'll vote to adjourn; I want to show who are here.

The question was taken, and the vote was as follows:—Yeas—Measrs. Badger, Forland, Bright, Butler, Evans, Everett, Hunter, Mallory, Mason, Phelps, Shields, Smith, Thompsen, Key, and Weller—14.

NAYS—Mosars Atchison, Bayard, Chase, Cooper, Dodge of Iowa, Fish, Jones of Iowa, Pettis, Seward, Stuart, Sumner, and Toucey—12.

So the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

THE ASSEMBLY REPRESENTATIVES TO BE INCREASED.

Quesne, March 24, 1853.

The bill to increase the represention from 84 to 128 members, has proceed the House of Assembly. by a vote of 61 to 16, looking times votes over the requisite two-thirds majority.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

on the constitutional amendments of Mr. Vanderbilt.

ALBANY, March 24, 1853. THE PROPOSED AMERIDMENT OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

The Senate immediately resolved itself into committee

Mr. VANDERBILT (dem.) resumed his speech. The mino-rity seem to have arrived at a conclusion, in their report. different from those heretofore advanced by the wise, the good, the great. If fifty per cent. capacity can be the good, the great. If fifty per cent. capacity can be added to the power of the canal by their process, it would seem a waste of money to throw away the hundreds of thousards of dollars they design. Their report seems to give it as the honest conviction of their hearts that the canals should not be enlarged. Indeed, they give every possible argument to establish this, while, with extraorpossible argument to establish this, while, with extraor-dinary consistency, they claim that the question of the enlargement is no longer either debated or debateable. Mr. V. then proceeded in an analysis of the tables ap-jended to the report of the minority, which, a'though evidently formed with great labor, were based upon a theory entirely fallacious. The author of that report does pended to the report of the minority, which, a though evidently formed with great labor, were based upon a theory entirely fallacious. The author of that report does not seem to have examined the report of the State Engineer on this subject. The Senator would find himself contradicted by the men who work the canal; indeed, the boy who rides the horse could correct the absurdities of this report. Mr. V. poliated to the fact that the plan of the Governor seems utterly described by the minority report, and as the plan of the majority was not his, the executive seemed left in the middle without any plan. Mr. V. alluded to a paper in this city, as the particular organ of the minority. The majority had utterly repudiated and scorned the idea of a resuscitation of the obliterated contracts of 1851, sided as they were by the decision of the Court of Appeals. If the Senator from the Tenth has such fear of these contracts, why does be not come forward sith such an amendment of the constitution as would utterly prevent their ever again appearing He could but regard the arguments advanced by the minority as indicating—whatever might be their profession—real hoatility to the enlargement. The kies of tyrants was to be dreaded. Mr. V. then went into an argument to show that the policy recommended by the minority of taxing the freight on railways, would, in reality, be a direct tax on the people—on our own citizens, on men who cannot get on the canals, who rely upon the railways alone as their means of transportation. This policy is unjust and unstatemantlike. The constituency, north and south are to be regarded, and the imposition of tolls upon railways is but a taxation welled under a specious name. Mr. V. said he would deline his position. He was opposed to taxation, direct or indirect, for the purpose of completing the canals. Those canals coulc complete themselves. The taxation was unnecessary. Even for a single year it would not be submitted to. The intention of the men hostile te the enlargement of the canal, is to have

Mr. WRIGHT (whig)—Oh, that destroys the effect of

the canals.

Mr. Wright (whig)—Oh, that destroys the effect of your speech.

Mr. Vanderbill—The democratic party have always striven to do right in respect to the canals.

Mr. Pirkuck (dem.)—Don't break faith so soon with your new friends.

Mr. Pirkuck (dem.)—Don't break faith so soon with your new friends.

Mr. Vanderbill—What do you mean by this assertion? I break faith with no nean.

Mr. Pirkuck—I will answer that and other assertions when I get my turn.

Mr. Vanderbill—I have taken my stand, and am not to be driven from it by any demargages. I go against taxalism for the completion of the canals. If this makes me a whig, in this aspect I will alle one.

Mr. Pirkuck—I will alle one.

Mr. Pirkuck—I believe the revenues of the canals will complete the canals. If applied from year to year, the canals will not be completed, and unless the revenues of the canals are anticipated it will be necessary to resort to direct taxation to accomplish the work. The principle of the minerity is nothing but taxation in its meanest and most unjust shape. Mr. V. said the position of the minerity could not stand one moment before the will of the people—the Senator from the Tenth knows that he and his confederates, under the black banner of taxation, will be driven out. That Senator is afraid of the people. These tax gatherers will be driven from this State. These modern Cessars will be sent of, if the people can express an opinion. All that the majority wish, is to ask the people what they will do with the public works? The Senator from the Tenth will, with his coadjutors, seek to prevent us from asking this question—quel is the pre-ordained conclusion. Pass this constitu-

ne works? The senator from the Teuth will, with his coadjutors, seek to prevent us from asking this questionsuch is the pre-ordained conclusion. Pass this constitutional amendment, and the public works will be finished.
The products of the mighty West will flow in torrents to
the reabcard.

Mr. McMunnay (dem.) took the floor, and on his motion
the committee reported progress.

The resolutions were made the special order for Satur
day morning, after the reading of the journal.

DOCKS ON THE REST MYER.

Mr. PLATT (whig) presented a remonstrance against allowing Daniel Richards to extend docks into the East
river.

THE MARINE COURT.

Mr. Morgan presented a remonstrance against the proposed change in the organization of the Marine Court.

HARLEM RIVER OFFICES.

Mr. Prant, from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, reported for the consideration of the Senate the Harlem River Cyster bill.

Harlem River Cyster bill.

Mr. Pierce reported favorably on the Assembly bill requiring Canal Superintendents to publish monthly statements of their official diabursements. By consent the bill was read and passed.

New YORK SCHOOLS.

By consent, the bill consolidating the schools of New York city was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Tanke asked and obtained unanimous consent that the bill authorizing the construction of a ship canal from the city of Albany to New Baltimore should have its third reading, which was agreed to and the bill passed, by ayes 23.

The bill in relation to the navigation of the Indian river was passed. Also the General Ferry bill.

After the transaction of some other unimportant business a recess was taken.

Assembly,

Almany, March 24, 1853.

Mr. Chatfield moved to lay the special order—Genera
Orders—and all intervening orders on the table, for the
purpose of continuing the third reading of bills. Carried

Mr. Buiner said, to morrow being Good Friday, he
hoped the House would adjourn over this evening to Sa
turday. Lost

Bills READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

To appear a part of Breadway in the city of Albany Lying

turday. Lost
BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

To annex a part of Breadway, in the city of Albany, lying adjacent to the Watervilet turnpike, to the said turnpike. To provide for the construction of a bridge over the Oneida river at Caughdenoy.

To amend the charter of Schuylerville.

To enlarge the powers of the trustees of the village of Holley, respecting highways.

To promote medical inquiry and investigation and for better security of burial grounds and cemeteries.

To establish a free school in the town of Cherry Valley. For the relief of William E. Hermans and the heirs of John Vanderpool.

For the investigation of the claims of G. N. Tibbotts and James Forsyth.

For the relief of Levi Hurlbut and Charles Vrooman.

For a settlement of the claims of the State against the bail of the late Trensurer of Onondaga.

For the relief of Henrietta Petford.

To authorize the city of Oswego to take stock in railroads.

onds.

To allow the city of Oswego to sell a certain lot.

Declaring the village of Adams a separate road dis

Constituting the village of Vernon a separate road

To amend the act requiring the registry of births, mar-riages, and deaths.

To regulate the assessment of taxes on incorporated companies.

To authorize the sale of school property in the towns of Lee, Ava and Annaville.

For a bridge over Tonawanda creek, at the Bear Ridge

road.

For the construction of a bridge over the canal at Tona wanda.

To amend the charter of Plattsburg. In relation to highway taxes on non-resident land

owners.

Relative to the subscriptions to the capital stock of the Whitehall Railroad.

Whitehall Railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. FOESVIII, on leave, moved that the use of the Assembly Chamber be granted to the friends of a National Eniversity, on the evenings of the 30th and 31st inst. Lays over.

Mr. BURNOUGHS moved that the report of the Commissary General be printed. Adopted.

Recess to 4 o'clock.

The Southern Steamers,
CHARLISTON March 22, 1853.
The U. S. Mail steamship Mation, Capt. Berry, arrived here at seven o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

Hon. George Evans, wishing to return home, was re-called, and identified several papers as having been filed with the Board by Dr. Gardner in evidence.

The counsel for the defence proposed to interrogate him as to the mode of proceeding upon the ctaim, and the reasons by which the Board were governed in making the award.

with the Board by Dr. Gardner in evidence.

The counsel for the defence proposed to interrogate him as to the mode of proceasing upon the claim, and the reasons by which the Board were governed in making the award.

The counsel for the prosecution objected; by the tours overruled the objection, on the ground that the witness for the prosecution had already opened the subject was, therefore, too late to close the door to the prosecution had already opened the subject was, therefore, too late to close the door to the prosecution in the ground that the witness for the claimant pressed hard; the action of the Board of Commissioners Herrina and early decision. The reasons assigned were, that Gardner was entirely without means, had lost everything, and owed a good deal in Mexico, and especially wanted to make an adjustment with his creditors; that it was necessary for him to go to Mexico, among other things, to get more proof, if more was wanting, and had not the mensy to do so; that if the claim could be declared valid, so far ax to make it appear reasonable to money lenders, he could becrow what he wanted. The Reard thought there was, nevertheless, in this very staterent of the case something to excite suspicion—the magnitude of the claim, that that dark had been engaged in other business, and took up an abandoned mine without means, his great expenditures in getting under way, etc., excited suspicion. Gardner was carefully interrogical about it. Papers were examined again and again—counsel consulted—and more time was devoted to the investigation of this than any other case. Every means their ingenuity could suggest way used to detect errors or inconst tenders and arrive at facts. The Counsel presented several arguments, one in the handwriting of Mr Corwin, in which he figures it all ont, another by Mr. Thompson, in writing, and others counsel for Gardner. Up to the very latest hour of the see from the Board were repeatedly pressed to reopen the case, and hear arguments as to the amount. The Board wireled to get th

Whig Nomination for State Officers of Rhode Island—Fireman's Riot.

PROVIDENCE, March 24, 1863.

A whig ticket for State officers is announced this norming by the committee appointed at the late Whig State Convention. The nominations are as follows:—For Governor—William W. Hoppin, of Providence, For Lieutenant-Governor—Samuel Rodman, of South Kingston.
For Secretary of State—William R. Watson, of Provi-

Kingston
For Secretary of State—William R. Watson, of Providence.
For Attorney-General—Christopher Robinson, of Cam-

For Attorney-General—Christopher Robinson, of Cumberland
For General Treasure—Samuel B Vernon, of Newport.
The nominations give very general satisfaction, and the ticket is decidedly the strongest in the field, as it perfectly unites and harmonises the whig party.

A fireman's riot occurred here yesterday afternoon, between companies No. 2 and 6. There has not been so rauch excitement in our streets since the war of 1842. The disturbance did not continue long, but there is fear that mere serious trouble will ensue when the companies are called out again.

Pennsylvania Whig State Convention.

NOMINATIONS FOR CANAL OFFICERS.

LANCASTEE, Pa., March 24, 1853.

The Whig State Convention this affermoon nominated on the first ballot, Moses Pownall for Canal Commissioner A. K. McClure, Auditor General, and Christian Myers. Surveyor General, and adjourned size dic.

The Philadelphia Murders.

CONVICTION OF SPRING—EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT
OF THE PRIBONER, ETC.

William B. Mann summed up the evidence against the prisoner this morning, and was followed by Joseph M Dovan, coansel for the prisoner, who, in opening, stated he had, in the most solemn mauner, appealed to his client to confees the crime if guilty, but met with protestations of innoceace, and, instructed by Spring, he repeated the asseversments. He examined the evidence to prove that the son's testimony was not corroborated. The evidence was stronger against the son than the father, as he alone had money. The knife was his, a migrated in the sone had money. The knife was his, a migrated he invoked the jury to give his client the benefit of all doubts but if they believed he was the monster capable of killing his own countrywomen, to convict him.

At the close of this speech the Court took a recess.

The Court reas-embled at three o'clock, when Attorney-General Reid closed his argument in an eloquent and brilliant speech, giving a vivid picture of the butchery, and of the two infants left to perisk in the burning boase by the assarsin.

The prisoner was dreadfully agitated, crouching down

and of the two manners of the prisoner was dreadfully sgitated, crouching down in the dock, and with both hands covering his face. Afterwards, oh application of his counsel, the jury examined the legs of the prisoner, to see if they have marks of a dock, hits more than in arder to confirm the son's of a dog's bite upon them, in order to confirm the son's testimeny in that respect. Scratches were found that might have been made in that way.

The charge to the jury was then delivered by Judge

The charge to the jury was then delivered by Judge Allison.

The jury retired at five o'clock, and the Court adjourned till eight o'clock.

The Court met at eight, when the jury came in, and an ounced their verdict unanimously—'Murder in the first degree.'' The prisoner manifested great indifference, and even took off his ha and cheered when the officers were taking him from the Court. The crowd replied by terrific groans as the callous wretch was driven back to prison.

The India Rubber Case.

GOODYEAR VS. DAY—MARCH TERM OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

TRENTON, March 24, 1853.

It seems that, in October last, the District Judge or dered the defendant Day in contempt, and issued an attachment against him, returnable at this term of the court. Mr. Ibay was not served with the attachment, and on the first day of the term voluntarily appeared in court with his counsel, and moved to discharge the attachment on the ground that it was irregularly issued by the court. The position taken by Mr. Day was that these was no order or decree of the court requiring him to appear at the time and that his non appearance was not of a nature that it could be treated as a contempt of the order or process of the court. Mr. Day also field his affidavit, and the affidavit of George Gifford, Esq. one of his counsel in this case, for the purpose of showing that his non appearance was the result of misapprehension.

The motion was argued by N. Richardson, of Boston, and Gov. Vroom, on the part of Mr. Day, and by James T. Brady, of New York, on the part of Mr. Goodyear.

His Honor, Judge Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, deciding that the process was regular.

The counsel moved to have the case referred to a master, to take the evidence, and eport whether Day was in contempt, and to report the evidence: and also to report whether he had violated the injunction of the court; and it was referred to the master for that purpose

Mr. Day recognized to appear before the master and the court.

Mr. Day recognized to appear before the master and the court.

The master's report is to be returned on the first Monday of May next, when Judge Grier is to be present, and the whole matter will be heard and disposed of. Counsel for Goodyear, J. T. Brady E. A. Eckerson, and Wm. Judson. For Day, Gov. Yroom, N. Richardson, George Gifford, E. S. Van Winkle. Col. Scott and Geo. A. Vroem.

[We think it proper to state that the above dee patch is not from our regular correspondent at Trenton, but its statements are presumed to be correct.]

From Baltimore.

From Baltimore.

MAIL FAILURE—SUSQUEIANNA BRIDGE TO BE BUILT
—MARYLAND STATE TAX TO BE REDUCED, ETC.
BALHMORR, March 24, 1863.

We have no mail beyond Charleston to night.
The Maryland House of Delegates to-day passed, by yeas 58, nays 14, the bill authorizing the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company do bridge the Susquehanna river at Havre de Grace. The bill is a liberal one, and imposes no nancessary restrictions or liberal one, and imposes no nanecessary restrictions carliation tax.

The Senate of Maryland to day unanimously passed a bill reducing the State tax from 25 to 12½ cents on a hundred dollars.

DEFEAT OF THE MAINE LAW IN WISCONSIN-MISSIS SIPPI AND MILWAUKIE RAILROAD. The Maine Liquor law has been killed in the Assemb The contract for building the Mississippi and Milwaukie Railread from Milton to Madison, has been let to Cham-berlain & Co., of Cleveland.

Death of Dr. Duncan.

CINCINANI, March 24, 1853.

Dr. Alexander Dur can died last evening. It is thought be fell from his way as in a fit of apoplexy, as his wounds were not such as would cause death.

Lake Eric Navigation.

Burralo, March 24, 1853.

The wind has driven the ice down the lake. Considerable is now off our harbor; but it is passing down the river fast. The steamer Maylower has not come cown. She runs from Cleve'and to Detroit, in connection with the State Line railroad. The weather here is stormy.

Markets.

Charles-row. March 21, 1853.

Cotton sales to day foot up 1,250 bales at prices ranging from \$\frac{1}{2}\text{a}\$ lie. Fair 10\frac{1}{2}\text{c}\$. The market has an advancing tendency. The business of the post three days amounts to 5,500 bales.

Charles-row, March 23, 1853.

The sales of cotton to day have even 2,000 bales, at a range of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{a}\$ lie. with a firm market, tending upward. Fair is quoted at 10\% a 11c.

From Charleston. SEVERE STORM AND FRESHET IN THE SOUTH—PATAL RAILBOAD ACCIDENT, ETC.

The severe storm of Thursday, the 17th inst., has proved very disastrous to roads, bridges, &c., in Alabams. The Tallapoosa rose higher than had been known for years, and the Alabama also attained to a great height. Consequently, planting is the lowlands and river bottoms has been greatly retarded. At Columbus, Ga., the flume

has been greatly retarded. At Columbus, Ga., the flume of the lagle Factory was washed away, and a portion of the wall of the enall, lately rebuilt, was thrown down by the violence of the water.

We have no mail beyond Montgomery, and five are now due from New Orleans.

An engineer, named Charles D. Schoonmaker, and a fireman named Newton Gilmore, were killed by a collision on the railread yesterday.

About three miles from Columbia, on Wednesday, the buggage car of a passenger train from Charleston took fire, and nearly all the buggage was consumed. Governor Manning barely saved his trunk, which contained some valuable State papers. The passengers finally extingaished the fire.

INTERESTING POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE

Progress of Business in Washington. APPOINTMENTS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

Secretary Marcy and the New Yorkers, &c., &c., &c.

TELEGRAPHIC. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HON. JOHN SLIDELL GOING TO CENTRAL AMBRICA SENATOR SOULE PROBABLY CUT OFF FROM SPAIN-THE NEW YORK APPOINTMENTS AGREED UPON—SECRETARY MARCY HAS HIS HANDS PULL-THE CALIFORNIANS AND PENNSYLVANIANS—FOR EIGN MISSIONS—THE PRESIDENTS LEVEE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, March 24-9 P. M. Mr. John Slidell of New Orleans, was nominated today as Minister to Central America. This nomination rules off Mr. Soulé for Spain, as Louisiana will scarcely get two full missions. But then there is, apart from this, even-handed justice in the appointment. Mr. Slidell is a Unionist, and Mr. Campbell, the new Judge of the Supreme Court for the Louisiana and Alabama dis-trict, is a fire-eater—a streak of fat and a streak of lean. Mr. Humphries, it is announced, is to be the United States District Judge for Tennessee. The other namina.

tions made to-day were unimportant. Another hunker is to be desapitated. C. A. Mott, an adamantine hunker—a clerk in the Comptroller's Office—

has had notice to quit. The sessions of the cabinet are protracted daily till a late hour. So far, the result of all this industry has not been very apparent in the nominations sent to the Senate, which have been nearly exclusively for minor and unimportant offices. It is, however, confidently asserted by the best informed, or rather those whose position gives them opportunities of being informed, that the appointments in New York, Philadelphia, and California— the principal disputed points—have been decided upon. In New York, the plan of distribution is to give the softs a big slice, and taper off to a fine point on the hards. Mr. O'Sullivan, in this connection, is indicated for Sub-Treasurer. Mr. Marsy is supposed to have devoted his particular attention to this branch of the executive duties, and this may account, in some degree, for his disinclination to converse with any of the distinguished gentlemen who have waited upon him upon the subject of our foreign affairs. Like a good American, the Governor undoubtedly believes our own country should first be at-When the appointments are made in New York, and schell and other hards have been left as monu ments of his prowess, the Secretary of State will turn his mind to the regeneration of Central America and the an-

nevation of Japan. of State, and the immersement of Mr. Marcy in the duties alluded to above, Mr. Hunter, the Chief Clerk seems to consider himself the representative of the dignity and old fogylem of the department, and admits persons by card, at long intervals, to his august presence—going so far as to copy all the courteousness for which the Go-

vernor is so remarkable.

The Philadelphia appointments spoken of indicate that Mr. Buchapan and Governor Bigler have influence at the White House. Mr. Westcott got the Post Office, and Mr. Brown the Custom House.

surership to Hon. George W. Wright, the Marshalship to General Richardson, and the Post Office to Major Selover. These, with the appointments already made, would seem The foreign missions, except where there are vacar

cies-and I believe there are none now-will not be acted upon before the Senate adjourns, which event, it is supposed, will occur some time next week. Old Bullion is on hand here-not so much to take care of his friends as to punish his enemies. He has already

been felt in one or two cases. The rush of office seekers to the President's levee to night is appalling. They seem to think if they can only

The roving commission suggested in the Senate this morning, to inquire into the charges against Governor Ramsey, will not be granted. The experience of the tra velling committee of the Senate to investigate the frauds on the revenue, hat summer, was quite sufficient for the present. Meantime, the President and the able Secre tary of the Interior, Mr. McClelland, will see that full justice is done both to Governor Ramsey and the Indians.

SHIP.
WASHINGTON, March 24-11 P. M. Wilson G. Hunt was to-day proposed to the Presiden for the collectorship of New York. The struggle now lies between him and Augustus Schell—sure. JUM?.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS-APPLICANTS FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, March 24, 1853. The President to-day nominated John Slidell, of Lou

siana, as Minister to Central America; Joseph Laire, as Collector at Pensacola, and Mr. Humphries, of Tennes see, as Judge of that State. The Senate confirmed Mr. Moneypenny, of Ohio, a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Judge Mason, of Iowa, as Commissioner of Patents. A considerable num-

ber of postmasters, registers and receivers of land offices We hear of several removals of clerks in the different

Major Edward Cantwell, of Wilmington, is a prominen candidate for District Attorney of North Carolina. There s but one other candidate, Gen. McRae, the former in cumbent.

It is now said Col. Gorman will not be nominated to th Lend office this session. The five examiners appointed to investigate the affairs of the Census office have reported work enough yet t employ fifty clerks until the next session of Congress, a

The President's last public levee, this evening. thronged, and is a brilliant affair.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Our telegraphic correspondents have already announced the majority of the following appointments, but, as they are looked upon with considerable importance by the in-habitants of all sections of the country, we have deemed it advisable to republish them as officially given in the

it advisable to republish them as officially given in the Washinton Union:—

CONSUIS.

William Henry Vesey, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Havre, in France, in place of Lorento Braper, recalled.

John F Bacon, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Nassau, in the island of New Providence, in place of Timothy Darling, resigned.

Henry B. Dewey, of Pennsylania, to be consul of the United States at Para, in Brazil.

Amos S. York, to be consul of the United States for the island of Jante.

John A. Campbell, of Albama, to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of John McKinley, decayed.

Edward Lander, of Indiana, to be chief justice for the Territory of Washington, errifory of Washington.

John M. Miller, of Cino, to be an associate justice for the be recritory of Washington.

Victor Monroe, of Kentucky, to be an associate justice for the Territory of Washinton.

MARSHALE AND ATTORNEYS.

William M. Lowry, to be marshal of the Unity States for the eastern district of Tennessee, in place of A Parsons, resigned.

Watson Freeman, to be marshal for the district of Sassachusetta, in place of Charles Devens, jr., resigned.

Westley Frost, to be marshal for the western district of Pennsylvania, in place of John Bickay, deceased.

J. Fatton Anderson, of Masiasippi, to be marshal for the Territory of Washington.

Fleming B. Miller, to be attorney of the United States for the western district of Virginia, in place of B. H. Smith, removed.

J. C. Rameev, to be attorney of the United States for

Fleming H. Miller, to be attorney of the United States for the western district of Virginis, in place of B. H. Smith, removed.

J. C. Ramsey, to be attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Tennessee, in place of Samuel K. Rogers, removed.

J. C. Ramsey, to be attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Tennessee, in place of Samuel K. Rogers, removed.

J. Rogers, removed.

J. R. Wiltberger, J. M. Wright, E. H. Bates, and James Lawrenson, to be justices of the peace for the District of Columbia. Henry Naylor, Joshua Pierce, John L. Smith, Samuel Smoot, and James Crandell, to be justices of the peace for the District of Columbia, from and after the 25th instant, when their present commissions will expire.

Selah R. Hobbic, to be Pirst Assistant Postmaster General, in place of S. D. Jacobs, removed.

Henry Sanderson, to be deputy postmaster at New Brunswick, New Jersey, in place of Samuel C. Cook, whose commission has expired.

Benjamin Johnson, to be deputy postmaster at Austin, in the county of Travis, State of Texas.

John G. Maier, to be deputy postmaster at Fort Wayne, Allen county, Ildiana, in place of Samuel Stophlet.

Jaac Cook, to be deputy postmaster at Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, in place of Genge W. Dele.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Paul Arnsu, district of St. Augustine, Florida, vice John M. Hanson, removed.

Hamilton Stuart, district of Texas, vice Wm. R. Smith, removed.

JAND OFFICE REGENERS, REMUNERS, ETC.

Alexander F. Eell, of Michigan, to be register of the land office at Ionia, Michigan, vice Louis S. Lovell, removed.

Frederick A. Hall, of Mishigan, to be receiver of public moneya at Ionia, Michigan, vice Standers F. Penness.

land office at Ionia, Michigan, vice Louis S. Lovell, removed.

Frederick A. Hall, of Michigan, to be receiver of public moneys at Ionia, Michigan, vice Stephen F. Page, removed.

Ebenezer Warner, of Michigan, to be register of the land office, at Sault Sie Marie, Michigan, vice Richard Butter, removed.

William A. Fratt, of Michigan, to be receiver of public moneys at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, vice Joseph V. Brown, removed.

William M. Fenton, of Michigan, to be register of the land office at Genesee, Michigan, vice Cornelius Roosevalt, removed.

removed.

Thomas 8 Atlee of Michigan, to be register of the land office at Kalamazoo, Michigan, vice David P. Webster,

Thomas is Attee of Michigan, to be register of the land office at Kalamazoo, Michigan, vice David P. Webster, removed.

Lawrence Van De Walker, of Michigan, to be receiver of public moneys at Kalamazoo, Michigan, vice John M. Edwards, removed.

James Long, of Illinois, to be register of the land office at Chicago, Illinois, vice Alfred Cowles, whose term of office expired on the 18th inst.

Michael G. Dale, of Illinois, vice Matthew Gillespis, whose term of office expired on the 18th inst.

Robert C. Wilson, of Illinois, vice Jesse K. Dubols, whose term of office expired on the 18th inst.

Green W. Caldwell, to be superiotendent of the branch crimt at Charlette. in the State of North Carolina, in place of James W. Osborne, rem ved.

Christopher Carson, of New Maxico, to be Indian agent in New Mexico.

Joseph M. Garrison, of Oregon, to be Indian agent in Oregon.

BUDGE CAMPBELL TO THE SUPERME BANGH AND MR.

MANN TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

[From the Washington Union, March 24.]

In the official list of executive appointments which we announce above, there are two names deserving of somsthing more than a passing novice.

The vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, created by the death of Judge McKinley, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. John A. Campbell, of Alabama. The administration could not have made a more fortunate selection. Neither in respect to the personal filters nor residence of Mr Campbell is his appointment obnoxious to any objection. He is a lawyer and civilian of enzipent position, and of attainments full victam rensurate with his reputation—a reputation not somewheat of the limits of his own Statistical and established in the forum crew, but recognised and established in the forum crew hour countries as the Gainer case, Mr. Campbell won universal application of the spread of the sectraordinary display of learning, logal accuracy, and all the bigan and an extraordinary display of learning, logal accuracy, and all the sectraordinary display of learning, logal accuracy, and all the sectraordinary display of learning, logal accuracy, and all the superment of the sectraordinary display of learning, logal accuracy and all the superment of the sectraordinary display of learning, logal accuracy and all the superment of the sectraordinary display of learning, logal accuracy and all the superment of the sectraordinary display of learning, logal accuracy and the her and one path of passions of one the her and one learning the sectraordinary display of learning, logal accuracy in all the accompliance and more important function—for the construction of the constitution—Mr. Campbell possesses overy qualification. He understands in the learning of the superment of the federal constitution and is inhered the superment of the constitution. He can be superment of the constitution and the learning of the superment of the constitution and the learning of the superm

Boston, March 21, 1853. The Appointment of Gen. Peasiee as Collector. The politicians and citizens here have been thoroughly discussing the appointments made for this place, for save-ral days past; and so far as I have been able to gather public sentiment on the subject, they have been receive with almost universal favor. The only persons who ques-tioned the expediency of any of them, are a few of those who had divided up the places here pretty much to suit themselves, and who consequently thought the appointment of a New Hampshire man to the Collectorship rather a bold innovation on precedents. The truth of the matter is, there was some considerable contention about cated snarl that the President found he couldn't oblige everybody, and so he was compelled to take the responsibility of turning a deef car to all cliques, and appe bility of turning a deef car to all cliques, and appointing a man of his own, with an eye single to the interests of the public service. If this independence is carried out in all the departments of his administration, it will be fruitful of incalculable good to the country.

This appointment night have been considered a bold experiment perhaps—as some of the whig papers claim—if the Custom Houre, like the Pesa Office, dediced, its revenue solely from the tockets of the good people of Boston. But as such is not the case, as all New England is supplied with foreign goods, grantly from this port, and consequently pays duties indirectly at this Custom House, nothing was more just and proper this that the Collecter should be taken, for once at least, from the lattifful, and unwavering democratic Stata of New Heapshire.

heart of New England—and especially from the Ad-faithful, and unwavering democratic Stata of New Hr cap-shire.

Such is the secret history of the appointment of Com.
Peaslee, to the Collectership of Bostov. It was conferred upon him without solicitation, and was not accapted by him without souch besitation and reluctance. In every respect the appointment is a most fitting cate. General Peaslee has long been a near nightfor and warm person-al friend of the Irestient. He key profession a lawyer; a gentleman of great suavity of manners, laborious habits, and systematic method of deing business. He has represented the district in which he resides six years in Congress, where he has gained the reputation of a faithful, fearless, and hard world agmember; and bringing as he will, these essential requestes into the new and re-sponsible position he is to coupt, we cannot but the he will prove one of the most popular and edicine. Col-lecters ever appointed at the port of Boston.